

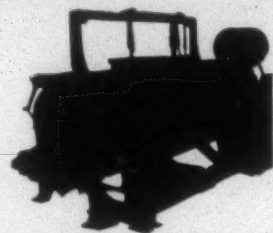
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 43

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 23, 1933

No. 26



X Model Loom



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**HIGH SPEED MEANS
20% MORE CLOTH**

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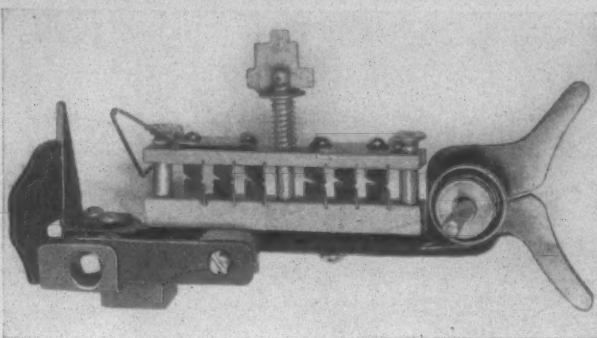
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VOL. 43

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No. 26

Textile Survey Shows Decrease in Spindles

In addition to 884,000 spindles scrapped in 1932, over five million installed spindles were not operated at all during the year, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants reports in a ten-year survey of the industry. Production for the year was 6,445,342,000 square yards, as compared with 7,140,653,000 square yards in 1931.

With 31,442,174 spindles in place at the beginning of this year as compared with 37,185,351 ten years ago, the trade faces shortages of heavier fabrics for industrial uses "with even a reasonable degree of economic improvement," the survey concludes.

MORE MARKET SEASONAL TRENDS

The association states:

"With many divisions of the industry reporting heavy depletion of stocks, it is probable that the market figure for 1932 is understated. Production has been computed from spindle hour activity on the 1931 basis of relationship. Although partial reports from various branches of the industry indicate a further increase in this constant, no more reliable index is available and it has the advantage of consistency with the calculations for previous non-census years.

"The increased consumption of cotton fabrics for many kinds of wearing apparel has been a progressive development in recent years. It accounts for much of the seasonal expansion of activity that has been noted. Production of heavier fabrics used largely in other industries and for other than strictly cotton products has been greatly diminished through a low rate of activity in industries more seriously affected by the reduced purchasing power of the public.

"Economic improvement of even a reasonable degree cannot fail to uncover large shortages in these goods, the making of which will again bring per capita consumption up to a more normal figure."

GAIN IN OUTPUT RATIO

The association's comment upon the statistics is: "Under 'market' heading, the production figure for 1931 has been revised to correspond with the recent estimate of the Bureau of the Census. Its census of manufactures for the cotton goods industry is assembled biennially and covers only the odd years. To obtain an approximate estimate of production during the even or non-census years, we have assumed the same ratio of cloth yardage production to spindle hour activity as existed in the pre-

ceding year for which both factors were known. A relationship is secured through dividing the reported production by the number of active spindle hours for the same yearly period. This constant is then multiplied by the known factor of spindle hour activity for the succeeding even year for which no census of production is taken.

"Our previous estimate for 1931 yardage production was based on the total spindle hour activity for that year and the 1929 constant of .0855 square yard per spindle per hour, comparing with .086 for 1927 and .0818 for 1925. The actual 1931 ratio turns out to be .0918 square yard per spindle per hour. This appreciable increase in the ratio of woven cloth production to spindle operations is due mainly to three major developments which have been pronounced during 1931 and 1932.

"1. A greater proportionate activity during late years in cloth weaving mills than in the aggregate of other mills with cotton spinning spindles which are engaged in making sales yarn knit goods, cordage, twine, cotton smallwares, etc. Figures on spindles and spindle hour activity include all cotton consuming spindles and their operations. When the spindles in the non-cloth mills fall behind their relative position in activity an increase in the proportion of cloth produced per spindle hour is effected. For example, census figures for 1931 show a decrease of 36.7 per cent from 1929 in sales yarn poundage production, as against only 16.4 per cent decrease in square yards of woven goods and a decline of 22.13 per cent in the total number of spindle hours run.

EFFECT OF RAYON USE

"2. The increasing use of rayon yarns during recent years, particularly in the New England mills, where there has been the greatest inactivity in cotton spinning spindles. This development naturally absorbs some of the market for fabrics made of cotton yarns. Through inactivity of unrequired spindleage formerly used for high count cotton cloth, the effect is to increase the average yardage produced per spindle hour.

"3. The continuing demands of the garment industries for cloth that is used in making medium and low priced apparel. During 1932 over 884,000 spindles were added to the scrap heap, bringing the total of spindles dismantled since 1925 to about 6,500,000. New installations were the lowest for any year since these records became available. At the beginning of 1933 total equipment as represented by spindles in place (31,442,174) is

(Continued on Page 25)

Peroxide Bleaching of Cotton Piece Goods *

BY C. L. EDDY

Superintendent of Bleaching, Renfrew Bleachery

THE topic assigned to me by your program committee is that of Peroxide Bleaching on Cotton Piece Goods as applied to Bleacheries, such as we are employed in. This paper is given with the idea of giving your Association my experience of the past six or seven years in practical bleaching with 100 Vol. Hydrogen Peroxide.

In the past two or three years there have been very rapid strides made in successfully meeting competition with peroxide. In order to keep costs down to a minimum it has been found necessary to sour before kier boiling. It is the writer's opinion that all goods to be bleached should be as clean and free from dirt, grease, starch, etc., as is possible to get them; it saves money and takes less bleach to get proper results.

A cheap method is to sour at the singer, full width, using a $1\frac{1}{2}$ degree twaddle sour, run into a bin or jay box, pick up and wash through a 25 or 30 strand washer, after wash, run through a weak solution of caustic soda and pile into the kier. It is preferable to use a piling machine because of the uniform pleating desired. This feature plays a very important part in successfully bleaching with peroxide, because of even penetration which is so important to quality and cost.

The kier used most successfully is the pump and heater type, with added circulation features which are so important in preparing the goods for peroxide bleaching. This circulation feature should be used in the caustic boil. It will reduce the length of boil and give a better bottom on which to bleach. I have found by using the above method that it is possible to give goods a single boil when formerly the goods received two boils and "chemic" bleach for vat dyeing. It is the opinion of the writer that a ten hour caustic boil is sufficient at 15 to 18 lbs. pressure. After the boil the kier is blown off in the regular manner and washed down for about thirty minutes.

At this time it would be well to discuss the method of making up peroxide. We all know what happens when peroxide comes in contact with iron. Therefore, we should not use an iron tank in mixing peroxide, a wooden tank is preferable. I have used iron tanks, but then there is always a hazard, and life is too short to take chances all the time. All piping should have two or three coatings of silicate of soda before putting peroxide through them. This method will prevent iron rust and scale from getting into your bath. Iron rust will decompose peroxide and make a tender place where the rust actually comes in contact with the cloth. Silicate of soda and peroxide should then be mixed together in a wooden mixing tank and run into the kier. Your peroxide should be made up in not less than 600 or 700 gallons of water. It is advisable to have the kier saturated with warm water at about 110 or 115 degrees when adding the peroxide. Enough water should be added to bring the total liquor in the kier to 1500 gallons in a 4-ton kier.

Something should be said at this time about coating the kier because your kier is iron. In my experience I

have found a binder called Anti-Hydro, which, when mixed with ordinary cement makes a fine coating over the kier. It gives a coating like glass. Put three coats of cement on the kier and be sure that each coat is dry before you apply the next coat. After the cement has been applied and dried thoroughly, boil the kier out with 200 lbs. of silicate of soda. This method will give a "slick" finish to the kier. The above should be applied to the grates and kier well also.

The kier has been washed down and peroxide run into the kier. With peroxide bleaching the kier lid is left off to play safe, because the least amount of pressure will cause the goods to become tender. Steam is turned on the heater and the temperature brought to 190 degrees F. which should be maintained throughout the boil. It is important to keep the temperature at all times even. Do not allow it to fall down below 180 degrees or to go over 185 degrees F., as it will cause uneven bleach. The higher the temperature the faster the peroxide breaks up so that the goods will not bleach evenly. A quick bleach may be obtained in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

A quick bleach with goods pleated evenly in the kier, and the bleach bath forced to all parts of the kier quickly, will result in an evenly bleached kier; in other words, the top of the kier will be the same as the middle and bottom.

After the boil the kier should be washed down with hot water, if available, otherwise with cold water, for about thirty minutes. For the best results the goods should be pulled out through a rope washer and washed in hot water. Hot water will brighten the goods and give a clearer white.

The goods are then washed into the white bin ready to be mangled and dried for whites or to be dyed either with directs or vats.

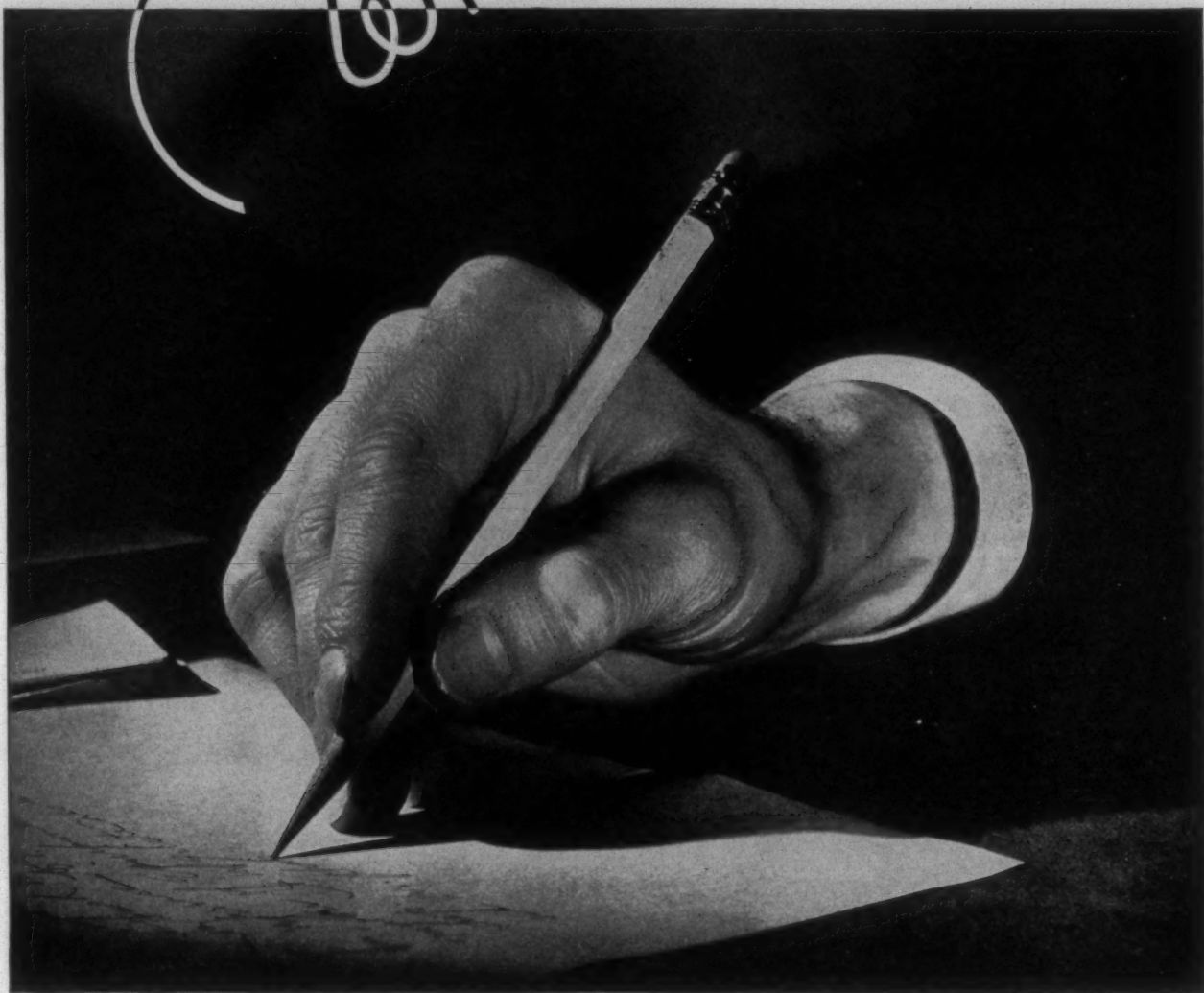
I find from experience that goods peroxide bleached dye better, more uniformly, and freer from oxy-cellulose or hydro-cellulose than chlorine bleached goods. Goods to be vat dyed have better penetration and are faster to washing and light. The colors are brighter. However, the cost of vat dyeing is increased a matter of 6 or 7 per cent due to better penetration. To obtain the same shade in direct dyeing the cost of dyestuff is less and the colors much brighter.

It has been my experience that goods to be finished white do not have to have as bright a bottom in the white bins as chlorine bleach. The peroxide bleached goods take the tinting much better; this reflects on the amount of peroxide used in bleaching. Goods bleached with peroxide are stronger and better closed and are loftier in feel.

Chlorine bleach has been the standard bleach used for so many years by the industry, and, of course, more of us have been taught this method and have grown up with it. Peroxide in the past has been too costly to consider. I would make this statement: The costs of bleaching with peroxide are comparable to chlorine costs as handled today.

*Paper before American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

When you write



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Textile Industry Shows Progress

WITH American industry in general necessarily concentrating on solution of problems created by recent years of stringency, the real progress made in many directions even since 1929 has largely escaped the recognition deserved. In the cotton industry, for example, progress and improvement bearing directly on products have been continuous despite the prevalence of depressed conditions.

Favorable developments, according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, include the broad promotion of new uses and fruitful research, both within the industry and beyond it. Among the results is the newly-discovered process for giving what to all practical intents and purposes is a creaseless finish to cotton fabrics. This long has been an objective of the industry and today it appears to have been attained. It extends to a considerable degree the serviceability of cottons, which in addition to other recognized qualities may now possess the anti-crease characteristics of widely used fabrics of animal fibre.

Efforts directed toward effective pre-shrinking processes also have been attended with marked success during the past two years. These improve the market for numerous items of cotton apparel which formerly had the handicap of shrinkage to overcome in the public mind. Results show that a new confidence has been gained for many types of shrink-proof cotton wearables that once were looked at askance, particularly men's cotton suits.

Laundries throughout the country enjoyed, last summer, the largest volume of wash suit business ever handled and three of the four types of suits reported as constituting the bulk of the business were cotton. Good tailoring and the genuine "zero-shrinkage" of most of the garments contributed to laundering results that were wholly satisfactory to the consumer. These facts were disclosed by a survey made by the Laundryowners National Association in behalf of the Institute.

Another objective eagerly sought by the textile industry, but always elusive, was a satisfactory elastic fabric. There is one today and it opens new outlets to cotton. Invention has made possible the production from rubber of a latex thread which, covered with fine strands of cotton, can be woven into fabrics that can be washed, ironed, and otherwise treated or used like ordinary materials and yet retain their elasticity. Elastic thread is suitable for weaving all manner of fabrics, and further experiments are now in progress to make the yarns sufficiently fine to enhance the quality of many cotton apparel items.

Manufacturers of cottons have been giving special attention to versatility in fabrics and superiority of styling. Softness and sheerness have been featured. Quality has come to the fore more than ever. Great progress has been made in exploiting intricacies of weaves. In contrast to bygone days when the term "cottons" gave a very definite picture of a comparatively limited number of staples, it now means a whole family of new, ingenious, and appealing fabrics.

Old favorites have been given a new complexion such as the crinkled effects in organdie. All manner of interesting things have been done with seersuckers, among them a modification of standard construction with effective results by the introduction of leno weaves. New fabrics are presented in corded striped effects which, to all practical purposes, reflect a new type of seersucker.

As for piques, they are now to be had with the soft, supple characteristics of voile or batiste. Likewise, there are novelty variations in voiles. Manufacturers have introduced corded raised stripes, and intricate weaves give some of the new voiles almost the appearance of lace. Other newcomers are offered which combine the characteristic wale of pique with the leno weave of open mesh fabrics.

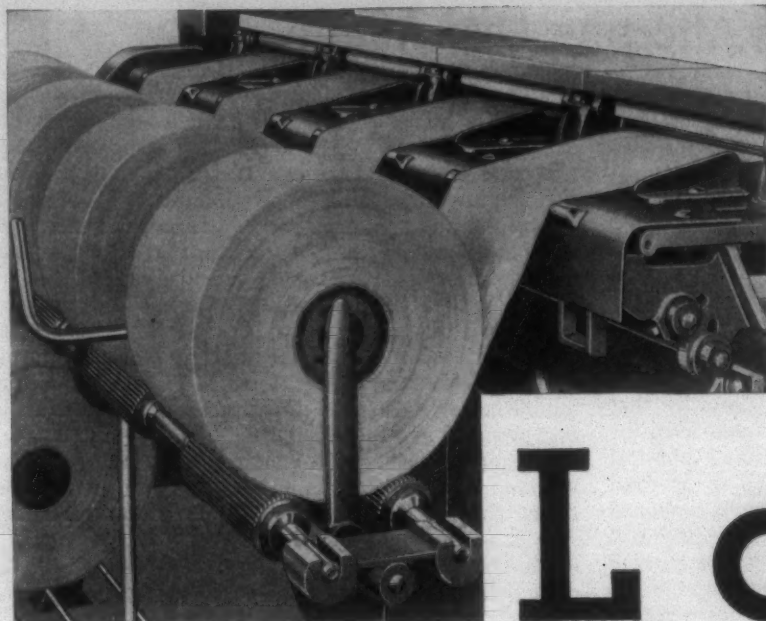
Ingenuity and appeal of new patterns reflect the introduction of fresh ideas from new sources for designs. A development in the past few years has been the release of the industry from dependence on old-school thought influenced by precedent. Designing has been stepped up to keep abreast of the times. The skill and inventiveness of free-lance artists are frequently employed. An example is furnished in the case of Ruth Reeves, who designed the murals which appear on monk's cloth on the walls of the famous Radio City Music Hall, New York City.

Miss Reeves was commissioned by one of the largest converters to do a series of original designs for cottons. The artistic excellence of this work attracted international attention with the result that the fabrics had the distinction of being the first American cotton textiles placed on exhibition in the Victoria Museum, London.

All of this reflects the progressive spirit of the industry even in times of stress. Through it, cottons, not so long ago recognized more for utility than for elegance, have been endowed with fashion and artistry that give them a secure place. It was due to these efforts that the famous French couturiers were attracted in an important way to cottons. Their work first with American fabrics stimulated the development of French and other cottons which contributed further to the elevation of cotton fabrics to their present high plane.

Improvement has not been limited to styling. Manufacturers have been making progress in the technique of production. Among the recent developments has been advancement in the art of printing with fast colors. Permanence has been thus assured to the color elements of the always popular cotton prints. Meanwhile methods of dyeing have been improved and better results are continually being achieved by wider applications of chemistry principles. On the mechanical side, rapid adoption of long draft spinning, single process picking, automatic spooling, etc., illustrate that the national crisis has not side-tracked the urge for better and more efficient mill equipment. As a matter of fact, it is conceded that improvement in textile machinery has been more rapid during the past five years than it was in the preceding fifteen years.

The Cotton-Textile Institute has played its part in the wide efforts to maintain and improve standards of quality and to extend the usefulness of cotton fabrics. A study of new uses and new outlets is constantly being made by the Institute. By way of illustrating results achieved in this field mention may be made of the growing acceptance, among shippers and distributors, of cotton bags for the packaging of agricultural products. One case in particular is the onion bag. Promotional work by the Institute contributed to the development of a new type of cotton mesh bag which has met with particular favor for shipping onions. This bag in 5, 20 and 50-pound sizes is now being given initial use by scores of growers and shippers in Michigan, Texas and New York. There is an outlet for millions of bags annually for the put-up of onions alone.



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results in stronger yarn!

By drawing from laps, rather than from individual ends of card sliver, this new process produces sliver that results in stronger, more uniform yarn with far less end breakage during roving and spinning.

Breakage and piecing are eliminated

In this process, there is no breakage. This eliminates the many variations due to stopping and piecing in ordinary drawing, and the improvement in sliver is remarkable. Using the same card sliver, a comparative test (by a mill) was made. Sixty 1-yard samples of sliver produced by regular drawing showed a variation of 11.5% in weight, while sixty samples of Controlled-draft sliver varied only 6.5%, showing 43% greater uniformity.

Greater strength, less end breakage

The two test lots of roving were made into 30s yarn by identical processes. The breaking strength of the yarn

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Controlled-draft Drawing

from the Controlled-draft drawing was 5.9% greater, while the ends down were 64.75% less. Investigate MODERN drawing!

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Manufacture of Cellulose Acetate Yarns

Factors Affecting Dye Affinity

An interesting description of the manufacture of cellulose acetate yarns and how the dyeing of these yarns is affected by the manufacturing processes was contained in an address by W. B. Sellars, of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, Rome, Ga. Mr. Sellars described the manufacture of viscose, acetate, nitrocellulose and cuprammonium yarns. Extracts from his paper that relate to manufacture and dyeing of cellulose acetate yarns are given herewith:

ACETATE PROCESS

Yarn made by this process differs from the viscose, nitro-cellulose and cuprammonium processes in that chemically it is an entirely different compound from the starting material with different chemical and physical properties. This accounts for its inability to be dyed with ordinary cotton and viscose dyes. This is explained as being due to replacement of two of the three hydroxyl groups in the cellulose molecule by acetate groups which are not removed later on as are the ester groups in the viscose and nitro-cellulose processes. These ester groups make the yarn more resistant to water; its regain moisture content is lower than the regenerated cellulose types and it is swollen less by water. It has been stated that this lack of swelling in water is the reason why it cannot be dyed by ordinary direct dyestuffs.

The raw material is purified cotton linters. Cellulose acetate is prepared from it by treating in a suitable vessel with a mixture of acetic anhydride, acetic acid and a

small amount of a catalyst such as zinc chloride or sulfuric acid. The cellulose dissolves in the acetylation bath. The result of the acetylation being a cellulose triacetate; this could be separated by pouring the reaction mixture into water to precipitate it, dissolving in chloroform and spinning, but the threads obtained from it are harsh and so resistant to water that they cannot be dyed. Therefore the manufacturer saponifies this triacetate until a cellulose acetate corresponding approximately to a diacetate is obtained, precipitates it in water, washes, dries and stores it until ready to be spun. Strange to say, no one has yet been able to prepare an acetone soluble cellulose diacetate directly; the triacetate must be first prepared and then saponified.

To spin the cellulose acetate it is dissolved in acetone, forming a very viscous solution which is filtered, then forced through a spinnerette into a cell containing hot air. The hot air evaporates the acetone, leaving as a residue the thread of cellulose acetate. This is collected on a bobbin and is ready for textile processing without any wet treatment, which is necessary in the other three processes. There are less factors in the manufacturing process to affect the dyeing properties of acetate silk than in the manufacture of the other three types. The affinity for dye of the various makes is determined largely by the amount of combined acetic acid they contain. The higher this is the less the affinity for dye. However, it must be remembered that alkaline solutions can saponify

(Continued on Page 11)

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Insure Satisfaction

Pre-shrink your fabrics
to avoid misfits, but first
have them dyed right
and avoid more serious
dissatisfaction.

Dyes for Master Dyers

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The Twenty-Ninth Annual

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April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 1933

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PERSONAL NEWS

Edward Ward has resigned as second hand in spinning and spooling at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

W. J. Ward, formerly overseer of spinning at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., is now with the Adams-Swirles Mills, Macon, Ga.

Dudley H. Arrington, overseer of twisting and winding at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., has also been given charge of the spinning and spooling.

Sam Gunnell has been promoted to second hand in spinning and spooling at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

F. A. Arrington now has charge of the shipping, baling and finishing department at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

W. H. Beardsley, of Charlotte, has been appointed North and South Carolina representative for Divine Bros. Co., Utica, N. Y., makers of canvas truck and caster wheels.

W. R. Rogers, a graduate of the North Carolina State College Textile School, in the class of 1932, has been promoted to designer at the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

E. R. Jerome, sales manager of the Victor Ring Traveler Company, who is well known and liked in the South, is covering A. Dewey Carter's territory for him. Mr. Carter has been ill for some time, but is gradually improving.

D. A. Purcell, a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, who has been designer at the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has accepted a position as assistant superintendent at the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

W. Speight Adams, who has been in charge of dyeing at the Beacon Manufacturing Company, Swannanoa, N. C., has resigned due to the fact that the dyeing operations there are being consolidated with those of the Massachusetts plant, the machinery now being moved from the latter to Swannanoa. Mr. Cleveland from the New Bedford plant succeeds Mr. Adams.

L. E. Taylor, who for the past six years has been in charge of the Charlotte offices of the National Ring Traveler Company, has been placed in charge of the Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee territory, the change being a promotion for him. He will make headquarters in Atlanta. He has made many friends in the Carolinas who will be interested to know of his promotion.

OBITUARY

WALTER CLARK

Walter Clark, prominent attorney of Charlotte and brother of David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, died last Sunday morning following an illness of several months. He was 47 years old and had been practicing law in Charlotte since the World War.

Mr. Clark, a son of the late Walter Clark, chief justice of North Carolina Supreme Court, was a graduate of N. C. State College and the law schools of the University of North Carolina and George Washington University. He was captain of B Company, 120 Infantry, during the



This display was used for decorating a banquet hall in which all the decorations were made up of cotton goods manufactured by the Cone Mills, Greensboro. It was arranged by Robt. E. Lineberry, of the White Oak Department Store.

The display was cut from wall board, painted in many colors. A miniature bale of cotton was used in the center and on this was a girl cut from wall board. On the girl a cotton fabric was applied to give the appearance of real pajamas.

Behind the cotton and girl a cotton mill was painted in surrounded by trees and shrubs in order to give many pretty colors.

At the bottom is a sign, "May the Wheels Keep Turning."

World War and saw active service in France. Two years ago he was senator from Mecklenburg County in the N. C. legislature and had been prominently identified with public affairs in Charlotte.

Mr. Clark is survived by his wife, three daughters, two sisters and four brothers. In addition to David Clark, his brothers are W. A. Graham Clark, textile expert of the Tariff Commission, Washington; John W. Clark, president of the Franklinville Mills, Franklinville, N. C., and Thorne Clark, manager of the Massapoag Mills, Lincanton, N. C.

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday from the home in Charlotte and were in charge of the American Legion.

A Correction

In last week's issue, in giving a description of new products developed by the National Oil Products Company, the inadvertent omission of a subhead caused an error in the description of the new Spot Proof Finish recently perfected by this company. The paragraph referring to the Spot Proof Finish was made to read as a part of the description of the new Nopco size for rayon and acetate warps. There is of course no connection between the two products.

The description of the new Spot Proof Finish should have read as follows:

SPOT PROOF FINISH

A real advance in spot-proofing has been made in creating this new product—extremely economical yet effective on either cotton, silk or rayon. This product is a very finely dispersed emulsion so that penetration and deposition of material into the goods is easily accomplished. Due to its efficacy, a very small amount is needed and the hand of the goods is unaffected.

WHO'S WHO

AMONG
TEXTILE SALESMEN

William Lee

William Lee, who recently accepted a position with the Piedmont Sundries Company of Charlotte, N. C., was born at Manchester, England. He attended the Manchester School of Technology and then studied cotton spinning at the City and Guilds of London Institute.



William Lee

Entering cotton manufacturing in England, he advanced to the position of assistant manager of a large spinning mill and then came to this country as one of the Southern selling agents for the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. and the Fales & Jenks Machine Co., which position he held satisfactorily for twenty years, or until his employers sold their plants.

His personality and his textile knowledge made him always a welcome visitor at cotton mills and he became one of the best known and popular of the textile machines salesmen. He makes his home at Charlotte and has two daughters, both born in that city.

Daniel H. Wallace

Daniel H. Wallace, Southern agent for the Kever Starch Company, was born at Union, S. C., April 27, 1875, and has been with the Kever Starch Company for 21 years. He lives and has his office at Greenville, S. C.



Daniel H. Wallace

After graduating from the University of South Carolina, he was Inspector of Internal Revenue and then entered the army. He was captain of M. G. Troop of 7th Cav., U. S. A., and participated in the action against Pancho Villa near Pancho Villa, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Dan Wallace is one of the best known and most liked of Southern textile salesmen. As one of the veteran salesmen in his field,

he enjoys the friendship and confidence of the large number of mill men in his territory. His technical knowledge of the products he handles has been an important factor in his success.

Manufacture of Cellulose Acetate Yarns

(Continued from Page 8)

the acetate, reducing the combined acetic acid which in turn increases the affinity for dye and renders the yarn liable to staining by direct viscose dyes. It will be found that the acetate silk with the higher content of combined acetic acid is much more resistant to this saponifying action of some scouring baths and can even be treated in boiling water without impairing its luster or changing its affinity for acetate dyes. Boiling water and scouring baths destroy the luster and cross dyeing properties of acetate silks with too low a percentage of combined acetic acid. If it should be desired to deluster an acetate silk with a high acetic acid content it can be done by combining a penetrating swelling agent with an alkaline salt in the scouring bath.

Spinning conditions do not affect the affinity for dye but do affect the depth of shade obtained with a given amount of dye in that they affect the cross section of the yarn which modifies the luster and the apparent color of the dyed yarn. This is of little importance to the knit goods user, but of great importance to the weaver. The effect of spinning tension on dye affinity is negligible compared with the effect of combined acetic acid.

Another point of interest is that acetate yarns are not subject to shrinkage. Stretching wet acetate yarns and drying them stretched will increase their luster considerably.

Difficulty is sometimes experienced in the dyeing of dark shades on the dull acetates in getting sufficient depth of color. Actually the yarn has as much affinity for dye as bright lustre yarns of the same manufacture, but the modified interior structure is much more difficult to dye. Adding the color slowly and dyeing at a high temperature is an aid.

At Auction

March 25, 1933

Physical Properties of

Bellmont Cotton Mills

Located on Hard Surface State Highway No. 62, about four miles from Burlington or Graham, Alamance County, N. C., and on Big Alamance Creek.

1—Brick three-story, tin roof, Main building 46' x 144', with the following adjoining and connecting additions: Picker and Opening Room, 1 story, brick, tin roof, 24 x 62, and connecting Cotton House 24 x 20.

Card Room, 1 story, brick, tin roof, 26 x 78, and forming part of Roving Room 54 x 62.

Finishing Room, two story, brick, tin roof, 27 x 42.

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L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co.

GRAHAM, N. C.

A NEW DEAL

During the past three tough years many Southern mills, forced to reduce costs and at the same time improve the appearance and quality of their products, turned to Arnold, Hoffman & Company as the source of supply for their processing materials, and were rewarded with a "new deal" in the way of closer and more intelligent co-operation in the solving of their problems, as well as higher quality, more dependable sizing, finishing, softening and weighting compounds.

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**ARNOLD,
HOFFMAN
& Co., Inc.**
PROVIDENCE

**SOUTHERN OFFICE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

The Smith Cotton Plan

THE textile industry is especially interested in the Smith plan for relief of the cotton farmers, which passed the Senate last week and is expected to pass the House this week or next. It is believed that the enactment of the Smith law would obviate the inclusion of cotton in the Domestic Allotment Plan.

The Smith plan, worked out by Senator Smith of South Carolina, offers a real chance of improving cotton prices for the farmer and would not prove a handicap to the mills.

The Smith plan would use the government's huge holdings of cotton—estimated at 3,500,000 bales—to obtain a reduction of that amount in the 1933 crop.

This would be done by offering the producer who agrees to cut his production from 30 to 50 per cent below last year an option on an amount of the government cotton equal to the quantity by which he reduces his output.

The option would enable him to profit on the pooled cotton to the extent of the difference between the present price and the August 15 figure, assuming the decreased production drove the price up. The farmer would take no risk, as he would not have to exercise his option in case the price went down.

The main provisions of the plan are:

"That there is hereby created in the Department of Agriculture a Cotton Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board). Such board shall consist of six members, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, all of which members shall be residents of the cotton-producing States and all of whom shall be qualified and experienced in either the purchasing, handling, or production of cotton. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. They shall hold office during the pleasure of the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture, the Farm Board, and all other departments and agencies of the Government are hereby directed—

"(a) To sell the said Cotton Board at such price as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the board all cotton now owned by them.

"(b) To take such action and to make such settlements as are necessary in order to acquire full legal title to all cotton on which money has been loaned or advanced, upon such term as they may deem fair and just, and to sell this cotton also to the board in the same manner as is provided in the preceding paragraph hereof.

AT MARKET PRICE

"Sec. 3. The board is also hereby authorized to acquire by purchase at the market price the cotton previously given by the Government to the Red Cross Society, for relief purposes, and now being sold by that society.

"Sec. 4. The board shall also be authorized to acquire by purchase at the market value thereof any other cotton owned by the producers thereof in all cases in which such producers will agree in writing to reduce their acreage planted in cotton in the manner hereinafter set out.

"Sec. 5. The board shall have authority to borrow money upon all cotton in its possession or control and deposit as collateral for such loans the warehouse receipts for such cotton.

(Continued on Page 18)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| DAVID CLARK | Managing Editor |
| D. H. HILL, JR. | Associate Editor |
| JUNIUS M. SMITH | Business Manager |

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Smith Bill

The cotton bill introduced by Senator Smith of South Carolina (see page 12) has many advantages over the Domestic Allotment Bill and if enacted will probably be considered as a substitute for the latter measure.

The Smith plan is to use the Government's holdings of cotton, estimated at 3,500,000, as the means of securing a reduction in the 1933 acreage and crop.

In order to induce farmers to reduce their acreage, those who make reductions would be given an option, at the present market price, upon the amount of cotton that could be raised upon the land represented by the reduction.

In other words, the farmer would buy cotton from the Government instead of raising it. If, as the result of the reduction of the 1933 yield, the price advanced he would get the same advantage which he would have derived from the extra cotton had he planted same. If cotton goes lower he would have no liability and no loss, as would have been the case had he raised the cotton.

It seems to us to be a sane and sound plan and will cost the taxpayers nothing more than the loss of profit upon the cotton assigned to the farmers who reduce their acreage.

The advance in the price of the remainder of the Government cotton, as the result of the reduction in acreage, will wipe out a portion of the Farm Board loss upon the cotton which is now held.

The Smith bill does not provide for any advance in the price of other commodities or other fibres and if it results in a material reduction in the cotton acreage it is entirely possible that there will be a sharp advance in the price of



"Couldn't you get a rope?"
"My dear, they wanted much too much for it!"
London Opinion

A Short, Short Story

We have recently had a good deal to say about the mills that need new equipment, but don't feel that they can afford it. This week we merely call attention to the above cartoon, sent in by a friend. The gentleman in the picture appears to be sadly in need of the right kind of equipment. If he doesn't get it, almost instantly, he is going out of business in a big way. In the meanwhile, his "boss" continues hot and bothered over the price question.

cotton without an equivalent advance in the prices of other commodities or fibres.

We call attention to that fact because it refutes the very ill advised statements relative to the effect of an advance in the price of cotton, which was included in the otherwise sound arguments against the Domestic Allotment Bill.

We join with cotton manufacturers in their feeling that the Smith bill is a sound measure whereas the Domestic Allotment bill was dangerous and unsound but from the standpoint of the probable effect of an advance in the price of cotton the same argument can be made against the Smith bill as against the Domestic Allotment Bill.

We have never seen any reduction in the con-

sumption of cotton goods come as the result of an advance from an unreasonably low price of cotton and we are convinced that any advance from the present price will be followed by an increase in the volume of purchases and more profitable business for the mills.

We strongly favor the Smith bill as a means of securing a reduction in the 1933 cotton acreage.

Why Farmers Can Not Buy Cotton Goods

The following figures, from the Commercial Year Book of 1931, which show what has happened to the growers of cotton:

| | Acres in Cotton Harvested | No. Bales of Cotton Produced | Farmers Received for Crop |
|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1923 | 37,123,000 | 10,171,000 | \$1,571,289,000 |
| 1926 | 47,087,000 | 17,755,000 | 982,736,000 |
| 1927 | 40,138,000 | 12,783,000 | 1,269,885,000 |
| 1930 | 45,218,000 | 13,784,000 | 674,044,000 |
| *1931 | | 15,601,000 | 450,000,000 |
| *1932 | | | 390,000,000 |

*Estimated.

When it is considered that the same situation has confronted the wheat farmers and the corn farmers it must be realized that they have not money with which to buy cotton goods.

When commodities do advance in price, as they will some day, there will come such a demand as will tax the ability of cotton mills to produce goods.

Their Usual Meddling

We note the following newspaper dispatch from Columbia, S. C.:

Columbia, S. C.—Placing of copies of a volume, "Administrative County Government in South Carolina," from the University of North Carolina press, on the desks of members of the General Assembly was termed an "insult" by Representative Randolph Lee, of Dorchester, in the House tonight.

When the House convened Lee asked, "What has North Carolina got to do with South Carolina? We can run our own affairs."

Representative Lee should know that all the wise men in the world are employed at the University of North Carolina.

They know exactly how cotton mills should be run, what taxes should be paid by the people of North Carolina, just how South Carolina should conduct its affairs.

The taxpayers of North Carolina paid for printing the volume, "Administrative County Government in South Carolina;" in fact, they are, even now, contributing approximately \$25,000 per year printing and publicity at the Uni-

versity of North Carolina, much of which is for the purpose of spreading socialistic and communistic doctrines.

We are glad to be able to say to Mr. Lee, that only a small portion of the professors at the University of North Carolina are concerned with the attempts to attend to the business of other people.

There is not a member of the small group of radical and meddling professors who could hold a regular job in the business world for three months but equipped with the money of the taxpayers of North Carolina they presume to tell everybody exactly how things should be done.

If the \$25,000 which they waste had been distributed among the professors who are engaged in legitimate teaching, those professors would not have received such severe cuts in salaries.

We can also say to Representative Lee that many of the radical and meddling group are men who were brought to North Carolina from the Middle West.

North Carolinians agree that the people of South Carolina are fully capable of handling their own affairs.

California Favored

A statement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shows that of the \$146,000,000 loaned for construction purposes prior to January 1, 1933, \$101,000,000 was loaned in California.

Within the last few days a loan of \$22,000,000 has been made to the Los Angeles Water Works.

We had the idea that the Government meant to distribute the construction projects over the country, as there is unemployment in every section, but California seems to be the section for which the money was intended.

Monarch Mills

Lockhart, S. C., Feb. 14, 1933.

David Clark,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have not been a subscriber to your paper quite so long, but have been reading same ever since you began, and I want to congratulate you on your editorials. You are always hitting on all cylinders on any subject that you discuss and stand for what you believe regardless of who may differ with you. To my way of thinking you are usually 99 per cent right.

Yours very truly,

C. T. CLARY.

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This Medium

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ELKIN, N. C.—The Chatham Manufacturing Company has just completed installation of a Westbrook freight elevator, 2,500 lbs. capacity. Another one of the same type is being installed at the present time.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Executive offices of Dunean Cotton Mills were filled at a meeting of stockholders held in the company offices. R. E. Henry was re-elected president, and David Caldwell was re-elected secretary and treasurer. J. E. Sirrine was named vice-president, and the entire board of directors was re-elected.

GRIFFIN, GA.—Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 2 has remodeled the boiler room and installed McBurney stokers, Capes water regulators and Fisher pump governors. Stokers and other equipment were furnished and installed by McBurney Stoker and Equipment Company, Atlanta, Ga. Engineers in charge of the job were H. W. Nalley and Mr. Redding.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—The textile mills in Asheboro expanded and had a prosperous year. These included the McCrary Hosiery Mill Company, the fourth largest full-fashioned hosiery plant in North Carolina; the Standard Tye Tape Company, Cetwick Silk Mills, the Bossong Hosiery Mills, Steadman Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of handkerchiefs, and the Asheboro Hosiery Mills added new machinery.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Iselin-Jefferson Company has just been appointed sole selling agent for the Meritas Mills. A. J. Mercher has discontinued his cloth brokerage business to join this selling house as merchandise manager of these Meritas products, which include men's wear cotton goods; outing and mottled flannels as well as other napped and sheared fabrics; wide gray goods and automobile upholstery fabrics.

CHESTER, S. C.—T. H. White, Chester banker, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Inc., at a meeting of directors and stockholders here.

William Fraser, of New York, was elected to the directorate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Long, Sr., of Rock Hill.

Officers re-elected are: R. E. Henry, of Greenville, president; R. G. Emery, of Greenville, vice-president and general manager; E. O. Hunter, of Chester, secretary; William Fraser, of New York, treasurer, and H. S. Adams, of Chester, and J. G. Barnwell, of Whitmire, assistant treasurer.

The Aragon-Baldwin Company operates mills at Rock Hill, Chester and Whitmire.

DANVILLE, VA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills Company, Inc., held at the company offices, was unusually largely attended. The meeting lasted but an hour and was consumed with routine business, with John M. Miller, of Richmond, chairman of the board, presiding.

The report of Robt. R. West, president, said in part: "Manufacturing operations during the year approximated 80 per cent of capacity; 80,000 bales of cotton

MILL NEWS ITEMS

were opened and processed, and 34,600,000 pounds of goods were manufactured. The cost of goods sold amounted to \$9,647,000, leaving a profit from goods sold of about \$18,000, which, together with income from other sources, gave a profit for the year of \$29,000.

"In general terms, it might be said that the first quarter of the year and the last quarter showed us profitable operation, and the second and third quarters a loss. During the first three months we enjoyed a comparatively steady operation and a fair profit. About April 1 it was necessary to curtail manufacturing very heavily, which curtailment lasted until the middle of August. At that time the market activity enabled us to increase the scale of manufacturing, and by September 1 we had 11,500 looms in full operation. At the present time we are running that number of looms five days a week. We have about 2,000 looms idle, owing to the fact that there is no market for the goods which these looms are designed to make.

"The most significant point to note in regard to sales for the year is the fact that our income per pound of goods sold was 17½ per cent less than in 1931. Last year was the fourth successive year during which we had to face a reduced income per unit of sales, and also a narrower margin between the cost of raw materials and the value of the finished product. As a matter of fact, the margin from which labor, supplies, expense, depreciation, and profit had to come was 20 per cent less in 1932 than it was in 1931. This decreased margin was offset by economies effected in our manufacturing cost. During the year \$233,000 was spent on additional manufacturing equipment and permanent improvement to the plant. In addition to this, the necessary repairs to maintain the plant and machinery in excellent condition have been made and charged to the year's operations.

"Collections were very satisfactory during the year, and bad accounts necessary to charge off were low in consideration of the bad credit conditions which have existed. What is due us from our customers—namely, \$1,804,000, is in excellent shape. There is practically nothing past due, in fact, most of our customers are regularly anticipating due date on their invoices. Adequate reserves have been deducted from the accounts to care for any collection of which may be doubtful.

"Inventories are larger than a year ago by approximately \$700,000. We have on hand more cotton, more work in progress, and more finished goods. Unfilled orders on hand as at December 31, 1932, more than covered the amount of finished goods inventoried.

"Your attention is called to the surplus adjustment amounting to \$60,000, which appears on this year's statement. This amount is made up of certain reserves in our investment account and our notes receivable account, which have no bearing on the business done for 1932, but which it seemed wise to provide for at this time by deduction from our listed assets. This surplus adjustment, when combined with the profit for the year, makes a net reduction in surplus of about \$31,000.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Davenport Hosiery Mills reported a net profit of \$134,279 for the year. This is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 9 cents per share on 75,000 shares of no par common stock.

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Cooper Hewitt mercury-vapor light means:
no glare... no hard shadows...
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magnifies details... better than daylight...

We stake these claims against a trial in your plant.

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THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

The Smith Cotton Plan

(Continued from Page 12)

"Sec. 6. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to advance money and to make loans to the board in such amounts and upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the board and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with such warehouse receipts as collateral security.

SELL TO PRODUCERS

"Sec. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with the producers of cotton to sell to every such producer an amount of cotton, in the hands of the board equivalent in amount to the amount of reduction in production of cotton by such producer below the amount produced by him in the preceding crop year, in all cases where such producer agrees in writing to reduce the amount of cotton produced by him in the previous year by not less than 30 per centum, without increase in fertilization per acre.

"To every such producer so agreeing to reduce production the Secretary of Agriculture shall deliver an option contract agreeing to sell to said producer an amount of cotton equivalent to the amount of his estimated reduction of the cotton in the possession and control of the board.

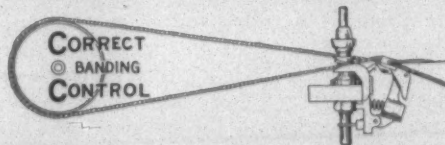
"The producer is to have the option to buy said cotton at its market value on the day of the execution of his agreement to reduce his production and is to have the right at any time up to the 15th day of August, 1933, to exercise his option, upon proof that he has complied with his contract and with all the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect thereto, by taking said cotton upon payment by him of his option price and all actual carrying charges on such cotton; or the board may sell such cotton for the account of such producer, paying him the excess of the market price at the date of sale over the market price at the date of his contract after deducting all actual and necessary carrying charges: Provided, That in no event shall the producer be held responsible or liable for loss incurred in the holding of such cotton or on account of the currency charges therein.

AT BOARD'S DISCRETION

"Sec. 8. The Board shall sell the cotton held by it at its discretion.

"Sec. 9. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary rules and regulations and to employ such officers and employees as are necessary to execute the provisions of this and the eight immediately preceding sections."

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World's Production Of Rayon

World production of rayon in 1932 is estimated to have reached 228,325 tons, as compared with 213,920 tons in 1931 and 186,715 tons in 1929, in a preliminary report published by the British Rayon Record. Despite activity of a very pronounced nature in the second half of the year, American output is down to 59,585 tons, as compared with 64,000 tons in 1931 and 52,270 tons in 1930. Italy, which now gives place to Great Britain as the second largest producer, also had a smaller output.

Spinning Activity Higher

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census

Bureau to have operated during January at 95.1 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 87.2 per cent in December last and 84.5 per cent in January last year.

Spinning spindles in place, January 31, totalled 31,254,598, of which 23,766,968 were active at some time during the month. With the average, on a single shift basis, being 29,707,532, compared with 31,442,174, 23,775,136 and 27,413,368 for December last, and 32,289,800; 25,013,750 and 27,289,311 for January last year.

Active spindle hours for January numbered 6,787,576,855 or an average of 217 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,386,218,252 and 203 for December last, and 6,214,299,340 and 192 for January last year.

Spinning spindles in place January

31 in cotton growing States totalled 19,101,510, of which 16,845,998 were active at some time during the month, compared with 19,094,570 and 16,831,244 for December last, and 19,089,894 and 16,910,694 for January last year.

Active spindle hours in cotton growing States for January totalled 5,365,357,814 or an average of 281 hours per spindle in place, compared with 4,991,050,596 and 261 for December last and 4,845,454,700 and 254 for January last year.

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Registered Patent Attorney
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Round Trip Individual Fare
From Charlotte \$15.15
Party Fare \$7.60

Tickets on sale March 1st, 2nd and 3rd,
final limit March 10th, 1933.

Round Trip Pullman Fares one and
One-Half Fare for the Round Trip

Inaugural ceremonies in Washington are always thrilling and colorful. A splendid opportunity to visit the public buildings and take in the wonderful sight-seeing trips.

By special dispensation Mt. Vernon—Home of George Washington, will be open Sunday, March 5, for inspection of visitors. Customary entrance fee will be charged.

7 Daily Through Trains

Special train leave Charlotte 7:45 P. M. Friday, March 3rd, arrive Washington 6:00 A. M. Saturday morning. Returning leave Washington 1:00 A. M. Sunday morning, March 5th. Round trip tickets good on regular and special trains.

For additional information and sleeping
car reservations call on ticket agents.

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SALE OF

Sterling Cotton Mills

The plant of STERLING COTTON MILLS will be offered for sale at the Court House in Louisburg, N. C., at 11 A. M., March 7.

This mill is located at Franklinton, N. C., on the main line of the Seaboard Railroad and paved highways. It is 25,000 spindle capacity and is equipped for manufacturing carded yarns from 8s to 20s in various put-ups.

Additional information may be secured or appointments for inspection made by correspondence with

DON P. JOHNSTON, Receiver,
Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Trading in cotton goods last week, following the heavy buying of the preceding week, was much lighter. Buying was checked by uneasiness over the credit situation, as reflected in the Michigan bank holiday. Confidence was again being shown at the end of the week. Sales of print cloths were moderately active and carded broadcloths showed further activity.

Red Cross purchases of cotton blankets proved a factor in the market. Further buying of this account, to cover work clothes and a number of other items, is expected to run to large buying.

Buying of sheetings generally was confined to minor quantities, and while there was some easing on certain constructions, mills were showing determined resistance to the downward trend. It was pointed out that some sheeting styles were selling at or approximately the summer lows, with raw cotton about 1c a pound higher than it was at the previous low. The result was that the mill mark-up over cotton was at its lowest point for the depression, and this was resulting in fairly drastic curtailment. Mills in some cases were willing to move out nearby goods at a loss, but many were showing a determination to shut down or discontinue certain constructions rather than take the losses involved in market quotations.

During the week there had been sizeable business on combed lawns, although reports were somewhat confusing as to the price stand taken in various centers. Early in the week there was fairly large movement of 72x76s, both for spot and later shipment, and it was generally reported 5c had been paid. At the week-end, there were persistent reports that business had been placed in a sizeable way at under 5s, but buyers who wanted specified mill makes found those quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

Buying of rayon goods was generally light. Some business developed on taffetas.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s | 2 5-16 |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s | 2 3-16 |
| Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s | 3 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s | 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s | 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Brown sheetings, standard | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s | 4 |
| Tickings, 8-ounce | 10 |
| Denims | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dress ginghams | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 |
| Standard prints | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Staple ginghams | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Commission Merchants

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn prices showed a tendency to weaken under light buying during the week. The generally unsettled state of business due to credit continues hampered sales. Some further sales at concessions were noted in carding knitting numbers which sold at low prices. The finer numbers were less active and weaker than the coarse counts. Inquiry was rather active and showed that a number of buyers are concerned over future supplies, but they confined buying to small lots.

Houses catering more to the knitting trades report moderate increase in new buying, together with freer movement of contract yarn to customers, but it is conceded that the competition among yarn suppliers is much more intense now than it was last month. In spite of this, buyers seem to have failed in their purpose of forcing a further wide reduction of prices, as some of the transactions which were market gossip a short time ago have not been repeated at the prices then prevailing. It is explained that some of the low prices then reported as covering new orders were simply arranged for by local houses to enable a few customers to average down their cost of taking in the balance of yarn due them on old, higher-priced contracts.

COMBED YARNS

Trade in combed yarns was quiet and the volume moved was small. Prices showed a good deal of variation. Business booked by combed yarn mills has been light for some time past and it is indicated that further curtailment may develop unless the market is more active within a short time.

MERCERIZED PRICES

The list of mercerized prices would stand some downward revisions, according to several of the leading producers and Philadelphia representatives. It is reliably stated orders for best grade mercerized 60s have been accepted at 47 cents, and that a few purchases have been made in the past few days at 45 cents, and that a few purchases have been made in the past few days at 45 cents.

| Southern Single Warps | | 30s | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 10s | 12 a | 40s | 25 a |
| 12s | 13 1/2 a | 40s ex | 26 1/2 a |
| 14s | 14 a | 50s | 30 1/2 a |
| 16s | 14 1/2 a | 60s | 35 a |
| 20s | 15 a 1/2 | Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply | |
| 26s | 17 1/2 a 1/8 | 8s | 13 a |
| 30s | 18 1/2 a 1/9 | 10s | 13 1/2 a |
| Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps | | 12s | 14 a |
| 8s | 13 a | 16s | 15 a |
| 10s | 13 1/2 a | 20s | 16 a 1/2 |
| 12s | 14 a | Carpet Yarns | |
| 16s | 15 a | Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 | |
| 20s | 16 a | and 4-ply | |
| 24s | 17 1/2 a | Colored strips, 8s, 3 | |
| 30s | 19 a 1/2 | and 4-ply | |
| 36s | 24 a | White carpets, 8s, 3 | |
| 40s | 25 a | and 4-ply | |
| 40s ex | 26 1/2 a | Part Waste Insulating Yarns | |
| Southern Single Skeins | | 8s, 1-ply | 11 a |
| 8s | 12 1/2 a | 10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 11 1/2 a |
| 10s | 13 a | 10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 11 1/2 a |
| 12s | 13 1/2 a | 12s, 2-ply | 12 a |
| 14s | 14 a | 16s, 2-ply | 14 a |
| 16s | 14 1/2 a | 20s, 2-ply | 15 a |
| 20s | 15 a 1/2 | 26s, 2-ply | 17 1/2 a |
| 26s | 17 1/2 a 1/8 | 30s, 2-ply | 18 a |
| 30s | 18 1/2 a 1/9 | Southern Frame Cones | |
| 36s | 19 1/2 a 20 | 8s | 13 a |
| Southern Two-Ply Skeins | | 10s | 13 1/2 a 1/4 |
| 8s | 13 a | 12s | 14 a 1/4 |
| 10s | 13 1/2 a | 14s | 14 1/2 a 1/5 |
| 12s | 14 a | 16s | 15 a 1/5 |
| 14s | 14 1/2 a | 18s | 15 1/2 a 1/6 |
| 16s | 15 a | 20s | 16 a 1/6 |
| 20s | 16 a | 22s | 16 1/2 a 1/7 |
| 24s | 17 1/2 a | 24s | 17 a 1/7 |
| 26s | 18 a | 26s | 17 1/2 a 1/8 |
| 28s | 18 1/2 a | 28s | 18 a 1/8 |
| 30s | 19 a | 30s | 18 1/2 a 1/9 |

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.

Cotton Mill For Sale

Will sell at Carnesville, Georgia, at 11:00 o'clock, March 7, 1933, one spinning mill located at Royston, Georgia—buildings four years old, machinery new, 28 acres of ground—6144 ring spinning spindles, 3072 twister spindles, machinery for dyeing and finishing, driven by motors and of most modern type. Power and railroad facilities appurtenant to plant. All ready for operation. Sure to sell very cheap.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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SIRINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lentz Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn.

STEEL NEEDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr., Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT CO., INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

WHITNEY MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep., Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

WOLF, JAMES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 305 W. Fischer Ave., Greensboro, N. C.; M. Costello, 2308 E. 4th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Nashua May Move South If 48-Hour Law Passes

Nashua, N. H.—Passage of a New Hampshire 48-hour law before such a work week is adopted by the South will likely result in the transfer of a part of the Jackson Mills' machinery to Alabama, and the manufacture of all the firm's Indian Head cloth there, an official of the Nashua Manufacturing Company said in a public statement. He said also that probably some of the machinery and business being moved to Nashua from Somersworth would be shifted to the South, and a part of the mills here also closed as a result. The statement in part said:

"We have no fear of being able to compete under a national 48-hour law, or even if the competing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama adopt a 48-hour law. But for New Hampshire to adopt a 48-hour law before these competing States means that New Hampshire cotton mills cannot compete in the meantime. General business conditions are such that we cannot afford any additional burden.

Sixty-One Teams In Textile Tourney

Greenville, S. C.—Sixty-one teams from Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina will bid for honors in the thirteenth annual Southern Textile Basketball Tournament here Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

This is the largest entry list in the history of the South's greatest basketball carnival. More than 760 players will compose the 61 squads. Play will start at 10 a. m. each morning on two courts and will be continuous until 10 at night.

Gigantic textile hall will be the scene of the tournament and Mayor A. C. Mann of Greenville will officially open the cage carnival.

"Blackie" Carter, Eddie Toohey and Walter Barbare, of Greenville, and J. E. Beery, of Charlotte, will compose the officiating staff. All are experienced referees.

Three Alabama teams, including the Avondale Mills of Alexander City, Ala., which won the boys' class A championship two years ago, are entered. Avondale Mills at Sycamore, Ala., are entered in the boys' B and C divisions also.

Eight North Carolina teams are entered. They are: Proximity of Greensboro; American Enka Corporation of Enka; Spindale Processing Company, of Spindale; Elizabeth James Mill, Marion; Marion Manufacturing Company, Marion, and Katterman-Mitchell Company of Stanley. The Enka Mills are entered in three divisions.

Virtually every textile mill in South Carolina with a basketball team is entered in one of the five divisions.

Winners of last year were:

Class A boys: Lonsdale Mills, of Seneca.

Class B boys: Judson Mills of Greenville.

Class C: Pelzer Manufacturing Company, of Pelzer.

Class A girls: Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer.

Class B girls: Aragon-Baldwin Mills, of Whitmire.

Thoroughly Unsound

In finally reporting the much amended and revamped "domestic allotment" farm relief measure, the Senate agricultural committee has stripped the bill of the only feature which gave it any semblance of economic soundness—the provision for acreage control.

Experience has shown that governmental promises of higher-than-market prices for agricultural products with no attempt to restrict production has the logical result of bringing tremendous crops and greatly increasing the surplus, but this apparently is the plan of the measure as now offered to the Senate. Restricted now to wheat and cotton, the measure attempts to fix the "fair exchange value" of wheat at 88 cents and cotton at 12 cents. To provide such prices to farmers on the portion of their crops used in the domestic markets, heavy taxes would be levied against the processors of these products—the

millers and the textile industry. The effort to remove cotton from the measure failed in the committee, but those who see in this program a grave threat to the stability of the cotton manufacturing industry look with hope to the prospect that the Smith plan for cotton will be substituted for the taxation feature, for the current year, at least, on the floor.

Even considering the measure as applying solely to wheat, however, it should be obvious that a governmental promise to give the farmers 88 cents a bushel for wheat, while it makes no attempt whatever to control production is thoroughly unsound, and a program that will, in the unsuccessful attempt to carry it out, have a seriously injurious effect in an economic sense. The farmer will be left eventually in worse shape than before and in the meantime the excessive taxation levied will have caused further demoralization and unsettlement in the business world. It is difficult to believe that the Senate will approve such a plan; and for the sake of the economic welfare of the country it is certainly to be hoped that it will not.—*Greenville Daily News*.

January Cotton Consumption

Washington. — Cotton consumed during January was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 471,202 bales of lint and 48,412 of lint-ers, compared with 440,062 and 44,275 in December last and 434,726 and 51,635 in January last year.

Cotton on hand January 31 was held as follows:

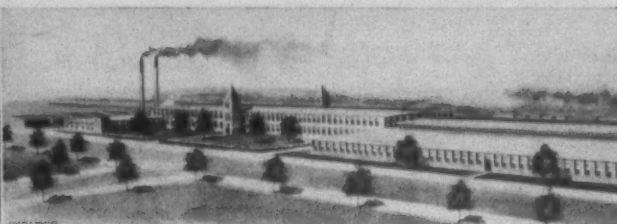
In consuming establishments, 1,495,527 bales of lint and 280,137 of lint-ers, compared with 1,530,110 and 280,795 on December 31 last and 1,638,186 and 262,042 on January 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 10,020,760 bales of lint and 63,512 of lint-ers, compared with 10,349,308 and 59,874 on December 31 last and 10,039,427 and 51,443 on January 31 last year.

Imports during January totalled 21,352 bales, compared with 10,742 in December last and 12,718 in January last year.

Exports during January totalled 793,666 bales of lint and 12,944 of lint-ers, compared with 1,939,795 and 19,129 in December last and 919,815 and 13,471 in January last year.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 23,766,968 compared with 23,775,136 in December.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

SHELBY, N. C.

BUSY AND PROGRESSIVE TOWN

This is the home of ex-Governor Max Gardner and of the noted lawyer, Clyde Hoey, and other men of high standing. Shelby is a nice small town with "big town business."

There are nine textile plants, manufacturing skeins and warps, rayon dress goods, print cloth, specialties, sewing thread, crochet and embroidery yarns, sateens and fancies.

ETON MILL CO. (FORMERLY EASTSIDE)

J. R. Dover, Jr., is president, taking the place of his deceased father, a man truly loved and greatly missed. However, his sons, having been well trained, are trying to follow his teachings, and are carrying on successfully.

G. R. Holland is superintendent; J. F. Alexander, day carder and spinner; and B. F. Morgan, night carder and spinner; Julien Waldrop, designer; O. N. Lovett, master mechanic; sorry, but can't remember the name of the weaver.

Some beautiful goods are made here, and the designer, Mr. Waldrop, is to be congratulated on his originality and good taste. The people are very friendly and everybody looks happy.

CLEVELAND CLOTH MILLS

This mill has conquered the kink in rayon, and it's hard to distinguish this goods from genuine silk. There are lovely colors in crepe, satins and fancies, finished and ready for the seamstress.

O. Max Gardner (our former Governor) is president; O. M. Mull is secretary and treasurer, and J. A. White, superintendent. All concerned have a right to be proud of the products of this mill.

DOVER MILL CO.

This is across town, on the road toward Forest City, and a really attractive mill and village. We noticed several nice new houses going up. This mill runs day and night and makes specialties, as does Eton Mill Company.

J. R. Dover, Jr., is president here, also, and his brother, Charles I., is secretary and treasurer. Following the rule adopted by his father, Mr. Charles made it possible for us to secure a fine list of subscriptions at this mill, as follows:

Lee Hawkins, superintendent; H. J. Spry, designer; G. H. Dover, efficiency man; Geo. D. Simpkins, overseer carding and spinning; F. V. Tate, overseer weaving; L.

B. Nolan, overseer cloth room; C. J. Johnson, overseer night weaving; H. M. Tate, twisting; J. T. Engle, shop; W. R. Hughes, Geo. Southards and R. L. Miller, live-wire loom fixers; L. D. Corn, second hand in weaving; F. O. Canipe, Thos. W. Webster, R. R. Gibson and Jack Dale, second hands in spinning; W. T. Dover, in card room. Now, isn't this a fine bunch?

In summer this village is bright with flowers and nearly everyone has a garden. The mill is equipped with modern machinery, work runs good, and nobody is grouchy or grum.

ORA COTTON MILL

C. G. White is superintendent; L. W. Green, carder and spinner; says they have people here by the name of White, Black, Green and Brown, all "fast colors." J. W. Hornbuckle is one of our new subscribers.

Was sorry to miss seeing the president and treasurer, E. A. Hamrick, and the secretary, A. B. Quinn. This mill makes very fine specialties.

LILLY MILL & POWER CO.

John F. Schenck, Sr., is president and John F. Schenck, Jr., secretary of this pretty thread mill. Spool thread, corchet and embroidery cotton, plain and mercerized, finished and packed ready for sale, is made here.

Lilly Mill thread is a delight to the seamstress who has been aggravated by "kinky" and knotty spool thread which is more "spool" than thread. There are from two hundred to four hundred yards to the spool in Lilly Mill products, and thrifty housewives always call for this thread when they go shopping.

The crochet and embroidery yarns are of every conceivable shade and color, all fast, and a joy to use.

Mr. John F. Schenck, Jr., treasurer, sees that all his leading men in the mill get our Journal. He believes in keeping posted and encourages his overseers to do the same.

Fred Whitener, R. R. Selk, T. M. Peters, Lem Patterson, W. W. Ervin and J. J. Farris are all renewal subscribers.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

DALLAS MFG. CO.

Dallas is now operating five days per week.

The annual Y. M. C. A. membership drive will be on next week. A large enrollment is expected.

The members of the "Y" were treated to a free picture show Thursday, February 10th.

The "Y" basketball teams have made a fine showing this season. The girls have played 13 games, won 11. The second team has won the City League series for four successive years.

The varsity is favored to win the City League crown. They also won in 1931-32. Coach Myhand, as well as the entire village, is proud of the team.

The junior girls' team of Rison School has won the county tournament the past three years. Prof. C. V. Fain is the able coach of this and the other school teams.

The annual reading elimination contest for girls and boys will be held at Rison School February 13th at 7:30. The winner will be awarded a \$5.00 gold piece, and will enter the county contest for the Butler award.

A number of the Epworth Leaguers will attend the Efficiency Institute at the First Methodist Church next week.

We regret to report the death of the Rev. A. L. Bates of Fifth Street Baptist Church. He will be greatly missed in the church and community. Rev. Benjamin Franklin of Fayetteville, Tenn., has been elected to fill his place.

LOOKING FORWARD.

F. B. Bunch

SECRETARY AND TREASURER STATESVILLE COTTON MILL,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

Mr. Bunch was born and reared on a farm in Tennessee. When 17 years of age, he left home to work in a sawmill for a couple of months, then became manager of a small store at a salary of \$12 per month. He held this position 18 months, then attended Jennings Business College, in Nashville, Tenn., and fitted himself for the position of bookkeeper, for which he received \$25 per month. He held this position over two years.



Later he became assistant cashier of the Bank of Adams, a position which he liked very much, and being very ambitious, determined to some day organize a bank. After traveling over several States as a salesman, he selected Statesville to locate in, and moved there shortly after his marriage.

In 1908, in connection with Mr. J. A. Knox, he organized the Merchants and Farmers Bank, and was cashier for 11 years, and is still on the board of directors.

In 1918 he became secretary and treasurer of Statesville Cotton Mills, a position which he has filled successfully, engineering many improvements in the plant.

Mr. Bunch is a director of Statesville Grocery Company, member and director of the Rotary Club, member of the Knights of Pythias and a loyal member of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Bunch has the largest hatchery in the State—a business she has built up with remarkable success in seven years. We thoroughly enjoyed visiting her and seeing thousands and thousands of baby chicks, ready for shipping.

Elizabeth, a charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Bunch, has written a poem which gives one a true conception of the happy home life of this family. The title is: "The Father of the Cotton Bunchery" and she signs herself, "His Second Yarn." We quote in part:

"Back of this mill of high esteem,
There stands a man all supreme,
Whose aim is to be fair;
His honest eyes of deepest brown
Reflect his soul to all around;
His business is all square.

"His mission is his children and cotton;
Neither is for the other forgotten—
Nor ever considered a bother;
And Mother, of the chicken farm,
Is often filled with magic charm
By the wonderful deeds of Father."

(More about Statesville next week)

Textile Survey Shows Decrease in Spindles

(Continued from Page 3)

considerably less than the equipment in operation at some time during the year, in each year from 1923 to 1930.

"Over 5,000,000 spindles were not operated at all in the year ended July 31, 1932. In 1923 the comparable figure was less than 1,000,000. This represents a continuing increase of closed mills and unused equipment in mills partially operated or operations on products of other fibers than cotton.

SPINDLE HOURS 10% LESS

"The greatest number of spindles in active operation during any month of 1932 was in February with 25,189,748 active at some time during the month. The lowest number was in July with 19,758,252. The average of all months during the year was 23,250,757, contrasting with an average of 25,674,107 for 1931 and 32,252,262 for 1926. From 1923 the decrease amounts to 11,432,000 spindles, almost one-third of the then active machinery. About 4,000,000 spindles, therefore, represent the present marginal equipment which can operate only under most favorable conditions. In July the stoppage was 7,500,000, with the total number of idle spindles in that month at 11,950,000.

"Total activity for 1932 is represented by about 10 per cent less spindle hours than for 1931, a percentage reduction approximate to the drop in the average number of active spindles. The actual number of hours run throughout the year per average active spindle was only slightly below the 1931 figure, the severe contraction during the summer months being offset by a renewal of activity in the final quarter. The amazing ability of the industry to expand its operation with less equipment is shown in the following comparison:

| | Spindles Active | Hours Run | Days |
|------|--------------------|---------------|------|
| 1930 | 26,153,792 | 6,239,336,658 | 26¾ |
| 1931 | 25,188,112 | 6,594,525,142 | 26¾ |
| 1932 | 24,587,732 | 7,045,544,610 | 25¾ |

"The Bureau of the Census estimates single shift for the year 1932 as 2,766 hours, based on an average of 8.93 hours per day from January through July and 8.96 hours per day for August to December."

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8500 Spindles
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For further information communicate G. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving by a young married man, 33 years of age; five years experience as overseer on both plain and fancy work. An exceptionally good loom man who is sober and ambitious. Best of references. R. F. O., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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22—Whitin, 6x3. Speeders, 200 Sp., 1923. Price \$1.00 per Sp.
235—Draper Looms, 4-bank Stop Motions.
1—C. & M. Stitcher and Rolling Machine.
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610 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Mill hotel or boarding house; have years of experience; have good furnishings for 20 rooms. Married, age 40. Have one hand for mill. Change on short notice. H. G. E., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber
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Printers of Southern Textile Bulletin

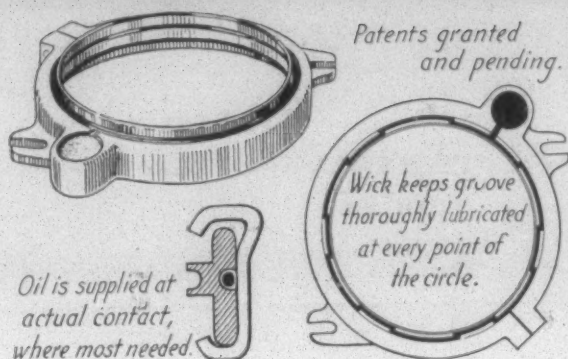
Fair Sales Of Cotton Goods

"Notwithstanding a generally quiet week, actual volume has been very fair. Print cloth sales have been reasonably large but prices have lost a part of their recent gain as a result of the slowing down during the last two or three days. A somewhat better demand has developed on bag constructions, both on coarse yarn goods for bran, feed and meal and on flour bags as well as on lighter weight sheetings and print cloths for sugar bags. Mills have not been interested, however, in contracting very far ahead on account of the extremely low prices. There is considerable uneasiness in this branch of the industry over the possible passage of any farm relief bill which would materially increase cotton cloth prices, thereby causing the substitution of burlap and paper for cotton goods," Southeastern Cottons, Inc., reports.

"As a result of Red Cross purchases, the situation has improved materially on cotton blankets and we believe there will be further purchases of clothing materials and manufactured garments, which should strengthen colored goods financially. Printers report that while business has shown some little improvement recently, the demand has not been as good as some had expected. There has been a fair demand on certain constructions used by the curtain trade.

"General merchandise distribution continues to be influenced by prices and publicity. Retailers are finding it increasingly necessary to use advertising to attract buyers. This expense, however, is causing grave concern because selling prices are now so low that advertising has become a very important percentage of the total revenue.

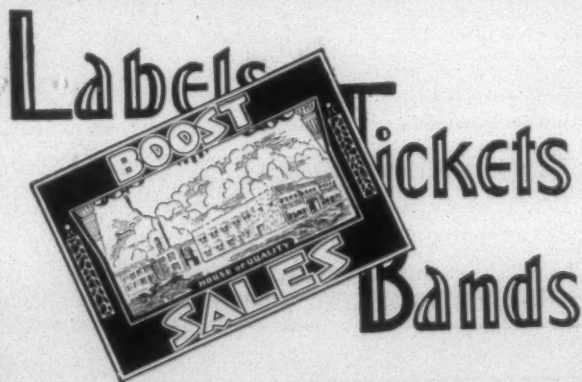
"During the week business in general has been slowed down considerably because of the scare caused by the attempt on the life of President-elect Roosevelt, and also because of the bank moratorium in Michigan, and principally because of the latter money in circulation increased \$149,000,000 this week, lifting the outstanding amount to \$5,854,000,000, a new record high in spite of the depressed state of prices. This increase in currency has reduced the large excess reserve of banks, and it looks as if we would continue to more or less mark time until the new administration gets the solution of some of the important problems under way.



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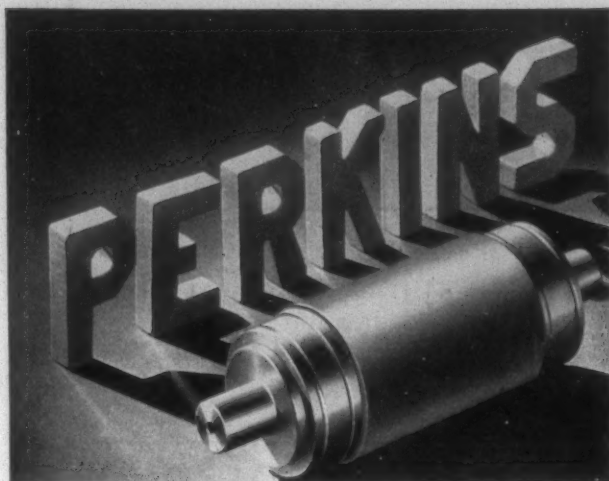
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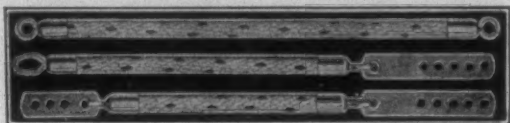
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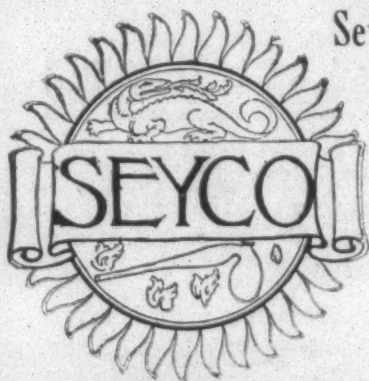
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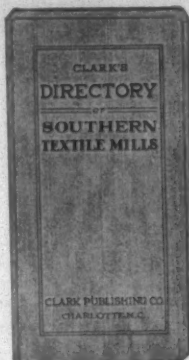
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